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Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, under the direction of J. L. Lefferte, esq., referee.

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UP-TOWN ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the accommodation of up-town residents Mr. E. H. Brown has opened an office at No. 54 West Thirty-second-st., junction of Broadway and Sixthave., where advertisements for THE TRIBUNE WIll be received up to 7\$ in the evening.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1869.

One hundred and seventy-eight votes in the Cortes are new counted upon for the Duke of Genoa. == In a debate on Cuban affairs, Minister Becerra declared that the insurrection was diminishing. - A letter from Gen. Dulce warns the Regency against the Montpensier party. The Moderados, who fied to Lisbon are making preparations for a rising. —— Another Rochefort demonstration has occurred in Paris, but the city is quiet. The Irish Central Amnesty Committee recommend abstinence from smoking to lessen the English revenues and save money for agitation. - Havana telegrams report the death of Gen. Tamaco in a battle near Ramon. The Spanish merchants have offered to send 10,000 more

Major-Gen. John E Wook died in Troy yesterday, aged 86. ____ The obsequies of Rear-Admiral Stewart, Philadelphia, were very imposing. = Two police officers in Buffalo received pistol wounds while arresting a noted burglar. — A widow in Baltimore has been awarded \$17,000 damages against the Northern Central Railroad for causing the death of her husband. ____ A powder-mill blew up at Westfield, Mass., fatally injuring one of the workmen. ____ The award of premiums at the Buffalo

International Exhibition will be published to-day, The Vanderbilt bronze statue was unvailed yesterday before a large gathering. The Stock Exchange had a burlesque of the ceremonies. - Thus far this year 238,000 immigrants have landed at New-York. ____ There were 72 fires in this city in October; loss, \$350,000. Bishop Potter has laid the corner-stone of a new Epis copal Church at Clifton, Staten Island. ---- In the contest before the Supreme Court for the offices of Commisaioners for the Widening of Broadway, Judge Cardozo re serves his decision. ____ The New-York Sportsmen's Club calls attention to the constant violation of the Game Laws. --- The workingmen wish the Government to apply the Eight-Hour law to the new Post-Office. -Gold, 1264, 1274, 1274. = Temperature, 34°, 42°, 42°, 40°,

District-Attorney Morris of Brooklyn seems to be very much in earnest in his endeavors to expose the shameless election frauds practiced at the recent election in that city, and to visit upon the perpetrators the punishment they so richly merit. We therefore presume that the County Canvassers will be foiled in their little game of counting out Mr. Anthony Walters, the Republican candidate for Sheriff. and foisting into the office Mr. Cunningham, the sandidate of the Ring, who was beaten by counterfeiting, more swindling generally, than crimination, we have reason to believe that the saserts that the frauds are perfectly astounding punish these crimes were enacted? If the in- of the question, or of the necessity for its set- not always of apoplexy, we hope-and this

or three candidates who were duly elected to the Assembly have been counted out by the Canvassers. We trust that he will follow up the rascals to the end, and not weary in well-

The proposition of the Irish Amnesty Committee that all Irishmen shall stop the use of tobacco in order to save money for agitation and deprive England of revenue, argues a possible abstinence which, among a poor people, would be extremely trying indeed. All the pipes in Ireland would be in mourning, and most Irishmen would be sufferers. Worse than that, without smoke we fear there would be no agitation, and reform with empty pipes is not to be thought of.

The declination of the United States Circuit is a matter for serious regret. Mr. Durant has long held a position second to would have made his appointment to that position a specially fit one. Here, as elsewhere, the misfortune of our Government is, that the men preëminently qualified for the offices are the men who refuse to accept them.

The Mexicans of Colima have most charmingly entertained our wandering ex-Premier, if we may judge from his remark upon a ballscene prepared in his honor: "It is a "tropical forest with an oriental illumi-'nation." In connection with this descriptive sentence the graphic continued account of Mr. Seward's experiences, elsewhere given, is interesting. But most especially have we to commend the eminent statesman's enunciation of the American principle as applicable to all the Republics on the continent. To us, his opinions, however vigorously stated, are not new; to Mexicans they must be reassuring.

It seems equally easy for the English Government to deny to Irishmen the release of a few prisoners, and to make a peremptory demand upon the Liberians for what in justice they ought not to yield. The case of the latter is simple. The Mauna and Gallinas countries have been recognized in British maps and by British officials as belonging to the Liberians, but the native prince of those regions having revolted in "the interest of the Sierra Leone smugglers, the Liberian Government found it necessary to overawe the rebel and seize a repeal not only the act which requires a Regisschooner and some other property dedicated to the business of smuggling. Hereupon the English authorities of Sierra Leone have founded a claim for damages, and, by direction of Lord Clarendon, arbitrarily enforced it. This has been done notwithstanding several points of what seems to us righteous objection. In the first place, the country smuggled in belonged to Liberia; in the second, the property seized belonged to smugglers. As related to us, the case appears to be altogether with the Liberians, and the tone of the demand made upon them by Gov. Kendall seems to have been adapted to a people weaker and darker than the English. We trust that the matter may be found worthy of inquiry.

WHAT IS TRUTH?

If we were required to account for the conflicting opinions, creeds, convictions, prejudices, antipathies, which divide mankind and array them in hostile camps, we should attribute these deplorable antagonisms to this above all other causes-the looseness and inaccuracy of Until recently there seemed every reason to statement to which disputants are too generally addicted. They do not quote fully and fairly the positions they profess to controvert, but substitute therefor something else which it not very wise head against very solid obstacles, suits them to consider a substantial equiva- a spectacle of pity to the gods and of wonder lent. Thus The World, professing to answer Second Letter to a Politician," says:

"Mr. Greeley " " undertakes to set forth the great advantages and indispensable necessity of a law for the registration of voters. He asserts (or rather inputes it as something little short of a crime) that neither Mr. Tilden himself, Gov. Seymour, nor any prominent Democrat in the State, has ever advocated a Registration law."

Our readers know how untrue this is-know that we expressly and clearly arraigned Tilden & Co., not for neglecting to obey the constitutional provision we cited in our way, but for not seeking to obey it in any way. We believe a prior registration of voters, with reasonable time thereafter for scrutiny and investigation before the polls open, indispensable; but we find no fault with those who honestly seek the confessedly desirable end by other means than those which commend themselves to our approval. What we asked Mr.

Tilden was essentially this: Mr. Tilden, by the Constitution which you aided to frame and adopt, and which you have just voted to perpetuate, you have very prop-

erly prescribed that ART. II., 54. "Laws shall be made for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the Right of Suffrage hereby established."

Now, Sir, where, when, how, have your party obeyed, or sought to obey, that most important requirement? "What answer?" Can The World do no better than misstate and pervert our inquiry? If not, why not be wise enough to take refuge in silence?

The World proceeds to make assertions of the inutility and inefficacy of Registration which are entirely wide of the mark. We take God to witness that we have steadfastly, persistently, done the best we could to secure to every legal voter his Right of Suffrage-a right which the facility of polling illegal votes tends directly and palpably to subvert and destroy. If there is a better way than ours, let it be proposed and adopted. We arraign Tilden & Co., not that they have preferred to ours another mode of obeying their own constitutional requirement, but that they have not sought to give effect to it in any manner

whatever.

"If Mr. Greeley's letter proves anything, it proves that the Republican registry law is no obstruction to legal voting."

-Does it? Why not let your readers see what

it proved on this head? Here it is: it proved on this head? Here it is:

"There were registered here for our late election 143,171 names—every one of them on the personal application of the claimant of a right to vote. On election day, but 116,782 votes were polled for Secretary of State and 116,035 for Comptroller. Add 118 for scattering, and say that 117,000 voted in all, there were still over Twenty-siz Thousand names on the registries on which no one attempted to vote. For do not need to be told what this means. There were not a thousand in all who registered in October yet neglected or were unable to vote on the 2d of November. The remaining Twenty-five Thousand names were placed on the registries at the instance of 'repeaters,' who, finding or hearing that they were 'spotted,' did not venture to vote, or, if they did venture, were exposed and driven off or arrested. To this extent, then, registration, imperfect as it has proved, did prevent the polling of fraudulent votes."

—Now you are not in fault that you failed

-Now you are not in fault that you failed to answer this, for you could not; but what right had you to deceive your readers with a belief that it did not exist?

The World says that our figures "show that there is vastly more filegal voting under the registry law than there was before it was enacted."

-Do they? If so, do not statistics show that there is committed here more forgery, more

he avers that he has already evidence that two crime should be repealed, we should soon have our criminal code utterly abolished.

The World proceeds to account for the existence of a fact which is a falsehood as follows:

"Perhaps it would not be very difficult to explain why liegal voting is easier and less obstructed under the Registration law than it was under the old system of challenges at the polls. If a man can get his name upon the register, he votes as a matter of course—nobody thinking it worth while to contest his right after he has passed the ordeal of a Board of Registration." -All this in open defiance of the fact con-

cealed by The World that over Twenty-six Thousand names were registered here last month on which no person was enabled to vote. Can a disputant be honest who thus conceals and defies the officially recorded truth? Registration in no manner precludes challenging at the polls, nor is it true that no one thinks proper to contest the right to vote of that they might expect to see there within a one who has registered. Registration is a pub-Judgeship in Louisiana, by Thomas J. Durant, lic notice that such and such persons, who profess to live at such and such numbers, claim to be legal voters. Instead of precluding further that of no lawyer at the bar of inquiry, it invites by facilitating it. If Ten Louisiana, and his knowledge of the Civil Law | Thousand are registered in a Ward which contains but Five or Six Thousand legal voters, here is public notice that gigantic fraud is meditated, and at what polls it is to be attempted. With four days between the close of registration and the opening of the polls-still better, with six days-we could have reduced the fraudulent vote cast in this City last week enough to give Franz Sigel the certificate of election which the legal voters awarded, but which the bogus voters and fraudulent canvassers have denied -But we demand the Previous Question. What we deem best, or what we would have done, is of no present importance. We did

not help make the Constitution which now requires that "laws shall be made for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who 'shall be entitled to the Right of Suffrage." Mr. Tilden did that; and the duty of obeying it has passed over to his side. He is a lawyer, and knows that assertion is not proof-that a mere claim does not establish a right. If a simple offer to swear himself a voter was deemed sufficient, no such provision as that above quoted was needed or should have found a place in the Constitution. But there it stands; and Mr. Tilden, who aided to place it there, is at the head of the party which is now required to obey it. Thus far, they have criticised, and caviled, and calumniated; now they must act. And, if they have a particle of faith in the logic paraded by The World, they will tration of Voters, but that also which requires a Registration of Deeds. But repealing acts, no matter how far carried, will not fulfill their responsibility. The Constitution requires, not that laws shall be repealed, but that laws shall be "made," How will you deal with that?

THE HEGIRA OF VALLANDIGHAM.

We have never been an intemperate admirer of Mr. Vallandigham. Indeed, if we had wanted for purposes of exhibition a politician in whom every objectionable quality appeared in its highest state of development, we should bave "gone for" that gentleman without the slightest reference to expense, and should defiantly have challenged the universe to match him. The patient and unwearied fatuity with which he has bumped his head against stone walls for the last seven or eight years, and the cheerfulness which he has maintained throughout that depressing exercise, have something heroic in them; and they lift him so much above the level of ordinary traitors as to entitle him to curious and scientific attention. apprehend that he would occupy the remainder of the century in this fruitless concussive proceeding-that he would continue to bump his to mankind. But he seems inclined to withdraw that globose and sorely-contused orgafrom further employment of the sort. At least, he has written a letter which permits

ns to indulge that anticipation. In it he says that he has been almost entirely withdrawn from politics for the past year; that in his opinion the questions of to-day will not be the questions of 1873; that the position of leading men will be by that time greatly changed; that if the Democratic party is beaten (he refers to the election which has taken place), it doesn't signify, inasmuch as seven successive years of that penitential experience have made them used to it; but if it should win! However, as it didn't win, we may omit mention of the consequences which Mr. Vallandigham thought would result from that event. The letter altogether signifies that the writer is tired of letting empty buckets into empty wells and drawing nothing up, and that, as he has not found treason a paying business, he is going into liquidation. It is well; a back seat and a little pause of silence will do him a world of good. We are not in the councils of his party, but we think it can spare him. He has been the bee in its bonnet, the fly in its honeypot, the bull in its china-shop, the donkey amid its cabbages. We would celebrate him through other zoölogical and entomological symbols, if we could think of any which were appropriate. Those we have employed only feebly shadow forth the nuisance he has been to his people. If we were of them we should try to get up a general jubilee to celebrate his retirement from active political life. He is reputed to possess brains, though it is apparent that his purposes of evil were but feebly supplemented by his capacities. All that he has done has been to lead his party in the State to defeat time after time and to impose upon its national creed a few odious dogmas, which of themselves are sufficient to account for its repeated overthrow. Provincial constituencies are apt to accord firstclass honors to second-class capacities, and it is possible that they may have done so in the case of Mr. Vallandingham. If we could discern in his letter distinct evi-

dences of penitence, even a single orotund and articulate peccavi, we should shrive the man at once, and send him some rudimentary treatise setting forth the duty of a citizen to the State. A diligent perusal of some manual of the sort might in time make a patriot of him, in which case we should gladly welcome him to the Republican ranks, and would, so far as we could, consign to oblivion that page of his history upon which it is little likely that he will ever look back with pride. But we have no distinct evidence that Ephraim is not still wedded to his idols. If he is, it is matter of general felicitation that he has gone

about the "Alabama claims." Mr. Motley has jangle and the noise, and the anger and re-

close of President Grant's term, the Alabama the American people.

A PARK FOR BOSTON.

A joint special committee of the Boston

Common Council has recently been subjected to a "hearing" on a proposed public park for the inhabitants of Eastern Massachusetts. At this audience prominent citizens unfolded the future of the metropolis of New-England with a magnificent precision never surpassed even by the inhabitants of Chicago. M. George B. Upton believed that the population of the city would continue to increase in the same ratio that it had done for the last fifty years, and century a city of 2,000,000 inhabitants. Mr. Edward Crane "followed with a statement of the growth of Boston. Her population had 'doubled once in twenty years during the present century. At the same relative rate there would be within her present limits in 1890 a population of 600,000 souls. And 'should this progressive increase continue there would be within a century 4,800,000 people within her borders. It might provoke a smile, but he asserted that it was certain 'and as simple as the rule of three." In reply to a gentleman who asked if a certain locality near the Mount Hope Cemetery was not peculiarly exposed to the east wind, Mr. Crane replied that he liked the east wind, and thought it was one of the greatest blessings Bostonians had. It made active, nervous men. Mr. Elizur Wright then presented a printed document, advocating the purchase of no less than 4,000 acres of land surrounding "Cheese Rock," and lying between the beautiful and sequestered Spot Pond and the Mystic River-a tract of "more than six 'square miles of beauty, in spite of the worst the ruthless wood-choppers have been able "to do." To get to this sequestered Spot Mr. Wright proposed that the city should build 'ten miles or so" of double-track railway, crossing Spot Pond on a viaduct, which he parenthetically remarked would cost "a million dollars or two." The railroad, equipped to run thirty trains of ten cars each every day, Mr. Wright estimated would absorb \$3,000,000. Fifteen thousand passengers at ten cents apiece would pay seven per cent on this capital, reimburse the Boston and Maine road for the use of its main track and depot, and defray the running expenses of the trains. "But let us suppose," continues Mr. Wright in his grand way, "that we have only five thousand per day, 'how long should we have to wait for the other 'ten thousand?" We advise the Committee to have this question settled by the decision of Mr. Josiah Quincy before they recommend the Common Council to buy the land and contract for the road. Mr. Quincy would undoubtedly consider that the four million eight hundred thousand souls inhabiting Boston, not including the immense populations of Chelseaand Lynn, ought to furnish more than 15,000 passengers per diem. He would, we dare say, nsist on a reduction of the fare to one cent, and an increase in the number of trains to accommodate half a million. What a future is there in store for Boston if only her citizens are wise enough to grasp it!

A PLEA FOR THE PLUMP.

The Fat Men's organization, in fact the organization of any truly fat man, must perforce have claims upon our attention, not to say our wonder. It is a large association and its influence is widespread. Any measure which fat men combine to carry must have weight. Should they resolve to exercise a pressure upon public affairs we fear that common interests will have to give way. Conspiracy with such a body of men, be it mercantile or social or political, ounts at the start upon an impregnable background of defense, and an overpowering invincibility of temperament. Withal they are a most useful body in the widest sense of that word. The very wheels of progress are in some manner oiled with the substances of these comfortable men. In short, anything which they do in common ought to have the interest of an event. Whether they sleep like a happy herd or open their eyes together, whether they laugh as it were in a chorus, and shake themselves like an undivided sea, or whether five hundred of them feed like one, they must be a delight to generous imagin-

ations. Now we have made more than a tailor's allowance for the extent and character of the Fat Movement; but here at the eleventh hour comes somebody to scold us as a libeler. 'Good humor and fat reciprocally produce each other," says this unnecessary champion; and where there is none of the former there can be but little of the latter, and that un-"healthy." Though the lean ghosts of Hood and Phonix stare at us, shall we have the heart to deny this one monster virtue so dear to the heart of every fat man? Think of them for a moment without it-no better than withered gourds or collapsed balloons. "Was avarice ever the sphincter of fat men's hearts ?" We should think not, "Do they ever combine to run up the price of provisions?" We hope not. "Job in health was "fat," says our berater, "for he mentions leanness among his afflictions." But we did not undertake to be the advocates of emaciation. We might have ventured a speculation with reference to the seeming difficulty in many instances of Job's doctrine of the resurrection in the flesh; but we let that pass. "By far the fattest man I ever knew," proceeds our critic, "was the courteous and kind-hearted D. H. L., a Member of Congress for several years. In bulk he was equal to three ordinary mortals, and, to his credit, his heart seemed proportionally enlarged. Intellect in him was as unclouded as in that lean trio, Alexander Stephens, Henry Clay, and John C. Calhoun." But was it not, not to put too fine a point on it, a rather fat intellect? We should marvel to think what fires of intellectual rage and domestic affection would consume the planets if fat men's hearts and brains were al-

ways in proportion to their bodies. Far be it from our purpose to exalt skip and bone. Heaven knows it is no crime exactly to be fat. Moral men have done it, preachers and the like, public benefactors at that. Portly men of a religious habit could hardly have sinned by neglect of penance in the good old days; their fat was a sufficient mortificationbut we forbear. There is no law we know against getting what is usually called full, and We have heard nothing for over half a year | if a school were open to-morrow for the training of youth in the way they should waddle, taken no new steps in regard to them, so far | we doubt not it would have in round numbers as is known; and the press, both in England a great many pupils. The cherubs are and America, has ceased to discuss them. plump, and the young loves are Wad-While we are glad to be relieved from the diloves. There would seem to be a distinct and privileged place in creation for good fat men and boys-a kind of Fatland

plans and bring them to a consummation; but "and grief which swell a man up so," place a so desirable a consummation, by accepting a there is at least a probability that, before the truly fat man, like a truly good man, chief position among the new brakemen of the among the mourners. But there is that in a freight cars upon the Eric Railway. Pisk, ir. claims will be settled in a way satisfactory to round countenance that smiles upon despair, like corpulence on a monument. We think of little knocking around. And, should they surfat, ruddy-cheeked men, dying without tragedy. Mortality quizzes them, chokes them with their own mirth. They are killed by the prosperity of the flesh only, like Cupids smothered to death by pillows. Death tickles them with a straw, and a louder laugh than

usual shakes the life out of them. Now, whoever says that our fat men are only the sleepers of the social railroad, and so disposed that engines of lean enterprise may run over them, does not know whereof he speaks. We venerate the lean man's cause, but for the fat man dare to plead. Any fat movement must be necessarily slow, and it will be some time before such a cause can prepare a platform sufficient for its weight; but in the event of a struggle for superiority, the cause of emaciation and of anatomy must go to the wall. The Fat movement, in brief, is simply a demand for elbow-room, and as one for added suffrage it ought and will be of the broadest character. Think of these solid men groaning under the oppressions of the franchise, and crying out against custom! If lean men have one vote, why should fat men not have two? Two, did we say? Why not vote entirely by avoirdupois, and so give the Fat Men's Association a whole district at once?

LABOR OFFICES. It is nearly as important to bave easy means of procuring employment as it is to have a high rate of wages. Even when labor is most in demand, there are numbers unemployed, to the mutual loss of the workman and the employer. The official statistics of France show that the agricultural laborer works at his regular duties only 226 days in the year, and receives on the average, with board, the sum of 23 to 27 cents per day for his services. The diversified industry which this country now enjoys saves us from a similar waste of time and depression of wages. Labor being thus brought into requisition, a free public intelligence office has become of the first necessity. That in operation at the Plympton Buildings has, since its establishment on the 15th of June, provided situations for 10,635 persons. Up to the end of October, 5,201 men had applied for situations, and of these 3,017 were provided with places: 1,003 being in the city and 2,014 in the country. The number of employers requiring male help was 3,901 (1,434 city and 2,467 country), and of these 804 were not supplied. A number of circumstances account for the failure of these 804 to find the hands they wanted, but the principal reason was an objection on the part of the laborers to leave town, and a desire to obtain light employments.

In respect to women, the advantages of the agency are still more striking, and have been more generally turned to account. Out of 8,328 who registered their names, 7,618 found situations: 5,405 in the city and 2,213 in the country. The demand for female help at the Office is far above the supply, for during the four and a half months there were 11,048 applications, of which 7,834 were from the city and 3,214 from places out of town. These figures show different conclusions than the relative number of vacant situations and applicants would indicate; but the unemployed women demonstrate an unwillingness to exchange city for country life, and their facilities for finding employment independently of the Office are very great.

To render this Intelligence Office of still greater benefit, it only remains that it should be extensively encouraged, and become recognized as the most convenient and inexpensive arrangement which all those interested can adopt. While the effect of our national legislation is to diversify labor and secure it a just reward, the people should at least cooperate to enable all who are in involuntary idleness to secure work.

INCREASE IN CAR FARES.

Not satisfied with the handsome, we might say enormous, profits of their business, the stockholders of the Third-ave. Railroad now broadly hint at a large advance in the fares. At their annual meeting yesterday, it was stated that the actual cost of carrying each passenger was five and eight-tenths cents, leaving but one-fifth of a cent profit. Supposing this to be true, though we beg leave to doubt it, how do they stand? By their report for 1868, they carried 22,000,000 passengers, which would bring a net profit of \$44,000, Yet they managed to pay \$140,400 in dividends, and more than \$100,000 for interest, purchased beside \$230,288 worth of real estate, and had still \$33,393, cash, on hand, over all expenses. This, it seems, does not satisfy the owners, and they now say that the law will allow them to charge, to Sixty-fifth-st., six cents in gold.

Do they really contemplate the addition of 30 per cent to their present earnings? The hint can scarcely mean anything less; and since the great Democratic victory the people may as well prepare for the exaction. The Company's receipts last year were nearly \$1,500,000. Thirty per cent on this would make it \$1,950,000. Now there are many capitalists who would be glad of the opportunity to purchase the road at its actual cost, and run it at five cents a passenger all the way to Harlem.

But such a consummation is apparently impossible; the road is a grand monopoly; its stock is too valuable to appear on 'Change, and the owners are making fortunes at present prices. And yet, if they raise the fares thirty per cent, what can the people do except to pay them? With a judicious application of a portion of their great wealth at Albany, almost any bill upon which the stockholders agree might be forced through the Legislature. We have, however, one comforting assurance. Gov. Hoffman tells us that the new Legislative Body will be honest; that no bill can be bought through; that the rights and interests of the people will be protected. What does he think of seven cents fare for working-girls?

We are gratified by the prospect that some difficulty about a stakeholder bids fair to break up the arrangements for a prize fight between two notorious Western bruisers. We could have wished that arrest and imprisonment of the principals had interfered with their plans for disturbing the peace of the community; but for anything that stops the performance we are duly thankful. We have not the slightest anxiety to have "the best man win," and are not desirous of an opportunity to compare demerits where the best is bad. Yet there is room for regret that they will not both be utterly demolished, a result which would somewhat afford us satisfaction if we could be rid of the disgusting details of "rounds," "com-"ing to time," the "sponge," and the "claret." We therefore venture to suggest that these something more than 1,200 majority: Mr. Morris there was before the laws which denounce and Administration has not by any means lost sight here and hereafter. Even the plump must die, individuals, if anxious themselves as we are that they should be smashed to respective jellies, at about 6 o'clock p. m.

In extent and audacity. Among other things, crease of crime argues that the laws against thement. It will take some time to mature the consideration brings to mind that "the sighing may find a chance, not to say an opportunity for New-York, Nov 9, 1869.

wants also, it is said, men that are able to do a vive a few months of such employment, it is not impossible that our city authorities, freed from the obstructions that have hitherto interfered with the aspirations of a pure Democracy, may offer the pugilists every facility for a public exhibition within the Metropolitan District; though we are not without a cheerful hope that a mild railway accident might answer every purpose in the interval.

There has been a distracting report-doubt-

less false-circulating for some days past

among the Tammany plunderers who are just outside of the innermost "Ring" of Democratio knavery. Nobody will be surprised at the commotion it has created when we say it is to the effect that Mr. Peter B. Sweeny has given signs of an intention to make a show of opposition to some of the more open and outrageous schemes of plunder by which the strikers, and repeaters, and plug-uglies of Tammany have managed to disgust the community. It is supposed that this is what Gov. Hoffman hinted at in his Albany speech the other day, and it is feared that Sweeny and Hoffman have an understanding on the the matter. Sweeny's own conduct in not grabbing all the spoils he might pocket as City Chamberlain is also looked on as suspicious, and it is asked why he left his place in the Directorship of the Erie Railroad. Nobody, of course, believes, as yet, that Mr. Tweed can be induced to join with Messrs. Sweeny and Hoffman in even making any pretense of opposition to any form of plunder or corruption; but still it is a dreadful thing to think that such a man as Sweeny should consider it necessary to give in to the enemy so far as to make a show of being false to his friends. It is our own opinion, however, that any apprehensions on the part of the strikers and plug-uglies are without cause. Sweeny and Hoffman understand themselves; they understand the elements of power they possess in this city; they understand Tammany and understand the Ring, and there is no danger of their committing murder for the sake of having hymns sung at their execution. We are gratified to learn that the Committee

of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives have returned from the extensive tour to which they have devoted the Summer and Fall, and feel very much refreshed after their vacation. They went everywhere and saw everything; viewed the Lake ports; visited the principal harbors of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, enjoying, we trust, the excellent sea-bathing for which our free country is justly celebrated; explored California, Oregon, and Washington Territory; tarried several days at Omaha; tried the Pullman Palace Cars on the Union Pacific Railway; and lingered awhile among the seducing luxures of Chicago. All the members of the Committee had a hand in this gorgeous excursion except Mr. Schenck, and he went to Europe. The whole body ought, therefore, to be in excellent training for the Winter's work, and we shall expect from them during the next session the most intense application to business. We need hardly say that the honorable gentlemen will of course defray their own expenses. Mr. Schenck undoubtedly paid the cost of his European tour out of his own pocket, and the country would like to take it for granted that his colleagues, who enjoyed their Summer junketing on this side of the ocean, will follow his excellent ex-

A correspondent of The Cincinnati Gazette who signs himself "Jomil," complains of the sad fate of Presbyterian clergymen, their "lot "being a hard one;" their "wives' life a weary one;" their "children's start an unfair one their "work as now laid upon them too much for human powers of brain, feeling, and phy-"sique;" the aforesaid work "killing them, or going half done;" so that the Presbyterian minister becomes "burdened, chafed, and dis-'heartened," and cannot do justice to himself or the congregation, his sermons being, "in-'stead of the solid meat of God's truth, flabby, 'vealy, clap-trap, and mock solemnities." If we understand the matter rightly, all this trouble arises, or at least a great part of it, from the fact that the Elders of the congregation neglect the duties of their office, casting them as an additional burden upon the shoulders of the minister. Being great admirers of beefy sermons, and having but little respect for vealy ones, we trust that after this the Elders will a little more closely attend to their duties.

The Jewish Rabbinical Convention at Philadelphia, last week, resolved that "the disso-'lution of marriage is of full validity in the eyes of Judaism if the judicial documents furnish evidence that both parties have con-'sented thereto." Now, in all tribunals the decisions of which are worth a straw, the 'mutual consent" of the parties to a libel for divorce is considered to be an exceedingly suspicious circumstance; an order of notice to the respondent, in case of absence from the jurisdiction and where there has been no personal service, is always issued; and in cases of default of personal appearance, the Court does not decide (or should not) without a full hearing of the evidence, the presiding Justice taking some care of the interests of the absent party. Divorce "by mutual consent" will be the most intolerable social nuisance conceivable.

A new piece, which must be of a deadly lively description, is now in process of construction by M. Barrière, the Parisian playwright. Its ghostly title is "Les Morts Vi-'vants," and its purpose is to demonstrate to the world the dangers of premature burial, Shakespeare, in his time, wrote a certain tragedy called "Romeo and Juliet," which serves the same purpose. We trust, however, that the dramatists of this period do not intend to mine too extensively or deeply in the cemeteries. Going to the theater now-a-days is about the most melancholy diversion possible. In a living state, the ballet girls are very far from appetizing; [but if they are to give up their short petticoats for shrouds (rouge also being discarded), the only compensation for the terror they will inspire will be the relief we shall experience from not seeing their crooked legs.___

GIVE US MORE LIGHT ON THE STREET.

to the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I wish to be informed if there is not money enough in the stealings made by our "honest" city government to pay for a little more gas light in the street lamps. I live in the Twenty-second Ward, and leave there at 5:25 p. m. every day, reaching Tenth-st. about 6 o'clock, p. m., and at that hour I find that the about 6 o'clock, p. m., and at that hour I find that the street lamps are not lighted from Third-ave, down Sec-ond-ave, to Ninth-st., up Ninth-st. to Stuyvesant, and from thence to Third-ave, again. In Fifty-second-st., at 15 minutes after 5 o'clock, p. m., they are lighted. I have noticed the want of light for the last three weeks, and should not be surprised to read any morning in Thir THIRUNE of a daring robbery or murder in that locality at about 6 o'clock p. m.